

Yattendon Parish Council

To: All Members of Yattendon Parish Council

All Councillors are hereby summoned to attend the following meeting.
Please notify the Clerk if you are unable to attend.

NOTICE OF MEETING

MEETING: Annual Meeting of the Parish Council
DATE & TIME: Thursday 19th May 2022 at 8:00pm
PLACE: Yattendon Village Hall, Yattendon Road, Yattendon, RG18 0UE

S. Marshman

Dr. S. Marshman, CiLCA, Clerk to the Council

13th May 2022

Agenda

- 1 To consider the election of Chairman of the Council for 2022/23 and for the elected Chairman to sign the declaration of office in view of the meeting participants
- 2 To consider the election of Vice-Chairman of the Council for 2022/23 and for the elected Chairman to sign the declaration of office in view of the meeting participants
- 3 To receive, and consider for acceptance, apologies for absence from Members of the Council
- 4 To receive any declarations of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests, Other Registerable Interests, or Non-Registerable Interests and to consider any requests for dispensation
- 5 To receive questions or comments from members of the public regarding items on the agenda and representations from any member who has declared a personal interest
- 6 To approve the [Minutes of the Full Council Meeting held on 14th April 2022](#)
- 7 To discuss any matter arising from the previous meeting
- 8 To ratify the decisions made at the following meetings held online:
 - a) [17th March 2022](#)
 - b) [14th April 2022](#)
- 9 To receive a report from our District Councillor
- 10 To receive a report from Yattendon Estates
- 11 To receive an update on [planning applications](#) since the previous meeting
- 12 Finance:
 - a) To receive the [Finance Report](#) and approve the payments listed

- b) To receive the Quarterly Budget Report
- 13 To appoint any new committees in accordance with standing order 4
- 14 To review the [delegation arrangements for staff and other local authorities](#)
- 15 To review the [inventory of land and assets](#) including buildings and office equipment
- 16 Policies:
 - a) To review the [Standing Orders](#)
 - b) To review the [Financial Regulations](#)
 - c) To review the [Complaints Procedure](#)
 - d) To review the [Model Publication Scheme](#)
 - e) To review the [Press and Media Policy](#)
 - f) To review the [Temporary Scheme of Delegation](#)
 - g) To consider adopting a revised [Code of Conduct](#)
- 17 To review the [council's and/or staff subscriptions to other bodies](#)
- 18 To determine the [time and place of ordinary meetings of the full council](#) up to and including the next annual meeting of full council
- 19 To consider Parish Council [responsibilities and representation on outside bodies](#)
- 20 To consider the [Risk Register for 2022/23](#)
- 21 To review the insurance policy
- 22 To review the feedback from our internal auditors on the 2021/22 audit and consider any actions required
- 23 Certificate of Exemption 2021/22:
 - a) to consider completing the Certificate of Exemption for expenditure under £25,000; and
 - b) to ensure it is signed and dated by the Responsible Finance Officer and the person presiding at the meeting
- 24 Annual Governance Statement 2021/22:
 - a) to consider the findings of the review by the members meeting as a whole; and
 - b) to approve the AGS by resolution in advance of approving the Accounting Statements.
- 25 Accounting Statements 2021/22:
 - a) to consider the Accounting Statements by the members meeting as a whole;
 - b) to approve the Accounting Statements by resolution; and
 - c) to ensure the Accounting Statements are signed and dated by the person presiding at the meeting
- 26 To consider a request for funding for the Jubilee celebrations
- 27 To consider whether to provide the remaining funding required for the Wellhouse work from general reserves

- 28 To consider the purchase of a Speed Indicator Device jointly with Hampstead Norreys Parish Council
- 29 To consider whether to request West Berkshire Council considers a 20mph speed limit on the Unnamed Road in Burnt Hill
- 30 Matters for future consideration and information

Date and time of next scheduled meeting: **To be confirmed**

Supporting Documents

Agenda Item 4: To receive any declarations of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests, Other Registerable Interests, or Non-Registerable Interests and to consider any requests for dispensation

DPI = Disclosable Pecuniary Interest

ORI = Other Registerable Interest

NRI = Non-Registerable Interest

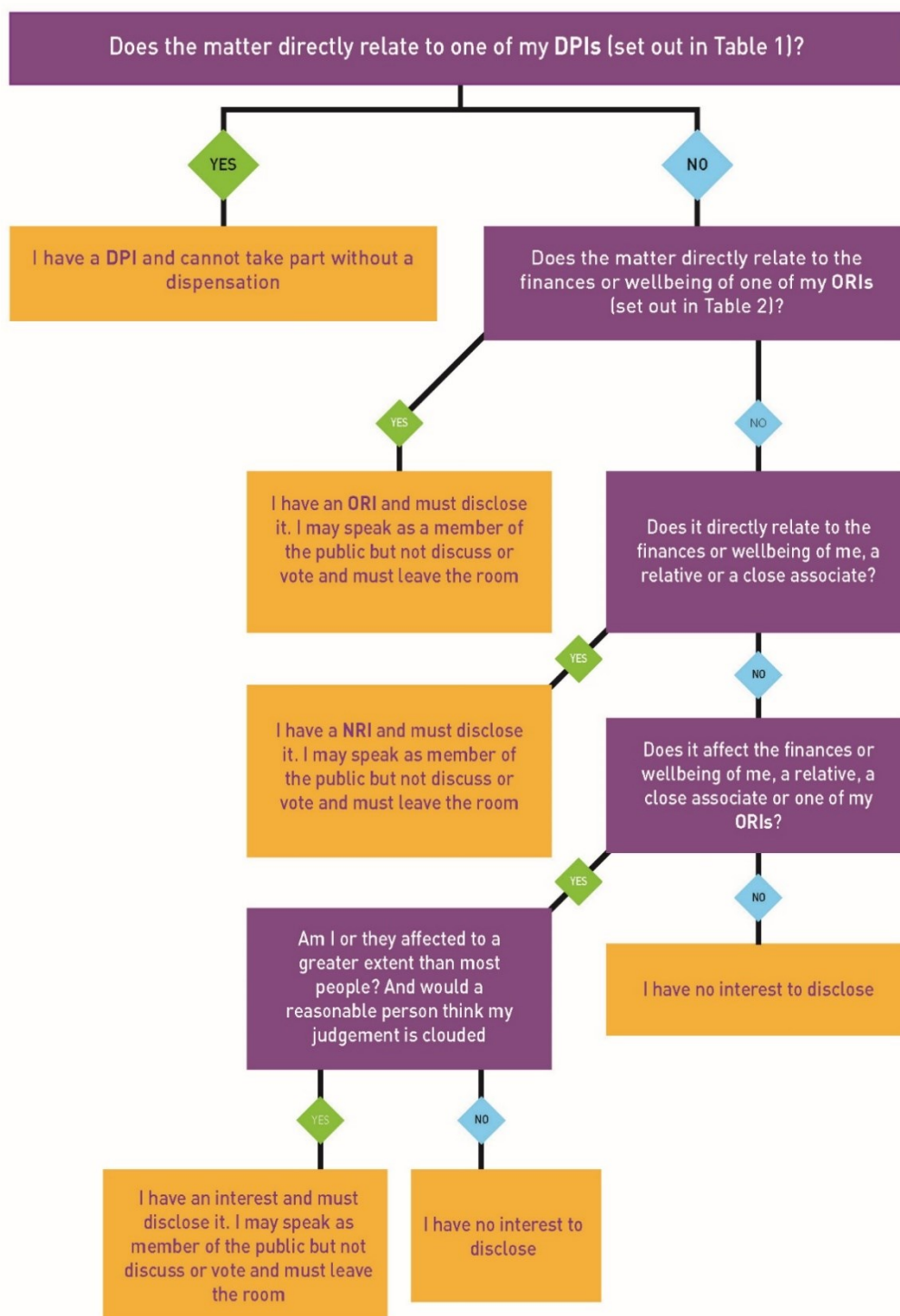


Table 1: Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

Subject	Description
Employment, office, trade, profession or vocation	Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.
Sponsorship	<p>Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the council) made to the councillor during the previous 12-month period for expenses incurred by him/her in carrying out his/her duties as a councillor, or towards his/her election expenses.</p> <p>This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.</p>
Contracts	Any contract made between the councillor or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/civil partners (or a firm in which such person is a partner, or an incorporated body of which such person is a director* or a body that such person has a beneficial interest in the securities of*) and the council — (a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and (b) which has not been fully discharged.
Land and* property	Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of the council. 'Land' excludes an easement, servitude, interest or right in or over land which does not give the councillor or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/civil partners (alone or jointly with another) a right to occupy or to receive income.
Licenses	Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the council for a month or longer
Corporate tenancies	Any tenancy where (to the councillor's knowledge)— (a) the landlord is the council; and (b) the tenant is a body that the councillor, or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/ civil partners is a partner of or a director* of or has a beneficial interest in the securities* of.
Securities	Any beneficial interest in securities* of a body where— (a) that body (to the councillor's knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the council; and (b) either— (i) the total nominal value of the securities* exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or (ii) if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which the councillor, or his/ her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/civil partners have a

	beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.
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* 'director' includes a member of the committee of management of an industrial and provident society.

* 'securities' means shares, debentures, debenture stock, loan stock, bonds, units of a collective investment scheme within the meaning of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 and other securities of any description, other than money deposited with a building society.

Table 2: Other Registerable Interest

You must register as an Other Registerable Interest:

- a) any unpaid directorships
- b) any body of which you are a member or are in a position of general control or management and to which you are nominated or appointed by your authority
- c) any body
 - (i) exercising functions of a public nature
 - (ii) directed to charitable purposes or
 - (iii) one of whose principal purposes includes the influence of public opinion or policy (including any political party or trade union) of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management

Agenda item 11: To receive an update on planning applications since the previous meeting

Applications Responded to Under Delegated Powers Since the Previous Meeting:

Application Reference	Location	Proposed Work	Parish Council Response
None			

West Berkshire Council's Recent Planning Decisions:

Application Reference	Location	Proposed Work	Parish Council Response	WBC Decision
22/00538/ HOUSE	Everington Farm, Hampstead Norreys, Thatcham, RG18 0TH	Installation of external wall insulation to the existing walls, high performance triple-glazed windows and external doors, including careful consideration of their installation, the reduction of thermal bridging, considerably improved airtightness, achieving an airtightness reading of 1no. air-change / hour @50Pa, the installation of a Mechanical Ventilation with Heat Recovery (MVHR) system, photovoltaic panels and solarthermal panels. A timber framed horizontally clad wood-store. Extension to the west of the existing carport, a new greenhouse to the west of the existing carport.	No objections	Approved

Agenda item 12a: To receive the Finance Report and approve the payments listed

Status at bank at last bank reconciliation 30th April 2022

Lloyds Bank Current	£9,818.54
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Income received 8th April - 12th May 2022

Precept	£4,650.00
VAT refund	£173.24
Total	£4,823.24

Payments to be approved

Payment Date	Method	Payee	Payment Detail	Amount
14-Apr	BACS	BHIB	Insurance renewal	£545.90
09-May	BACS	Staff Costs	Inc. salaries for all staff, expenses, pension contributions and PAYE for Apr	£283.96
19-May	BACS	Triangle Management	Refuse disposal April	£69.00
Total				£898.86

Agenda Item 14: To review the delegation arrangements for staff and other local authorities

Scheme of Delegation

THE CLERK

To have **delegated powers** to:

- i. Authorise any immediate temporary work necessary on Health and Safety or security grounds that might expose the Council to litigation or claims if delayed up to a limit of £1000. If the expenditure is over £1000, the Clerk must have the approval of two members of the council, one of which must be either the Chairman or Vice-Chairman.
- ii. Spend up to £100 on essential office equipment to maintain communications and supplies for office use or any PPE or equipment required for face-to-face meetings.
- iii. To purchase any equipment required by the litter picker(s) in order to satisfactorily carry out the role, or to authorise the litter picker(s) to purchase of items necessary to the role.
- iv. Collate the responses from all councillors to planning applications and to submit a response of 'no objections' to West Berkshire Council, including comments, where all councillors state they have 'no objections'. In instances where any councillor requests a meeting or submits a response other than 'no objections' a formal meeting should be called.
- v. Order the refilling of salt bins.
- vi. Request additional waste collections if required.
- vii. Order the repair of the Council's courtesy lights.

Agenda Item 15: To review the inventory of land and assets including buildings and office equipment

Asset Description	Date Acquired	Purchase Value	Current Value	Location /Responsibility
Bus Shelter		1,394.83	1,394.83	Burnt Hill
Car Park Light 1		1,400.80	1,400.80	Royal Oak car park
Car Park Light 2		1,365.00	1,365.00	Royal Oak car park
Circular Bench (half)	February 2013	3,000.00	10,308.00	The Square
Circular Bench (half)	April 2018	10,308.00	10,308.00	The Square
Courtesy Light		300.00	300.00	By Church gate
Dog Waste Bin	April 2018	167.00	167.00	Chapel Lane
Filing Cabinet	May 2018	119.00	119.00	Village Hall
Laptop	April 2017	412.00	412.00	Clerk
Litter Bin		100.00	100.00	The Wellhouse, The Square
Noticeboard		1,103.69	1,103.69	Outside the Village Hall
Salt Bin	June 2016	260.00	260.00	Scratchface Lane, Burnt Hill
Salt Bin	November 2016	259.61	259.61	
Wellhouse bus shelter		24,401.75	24,401.75	The Square
		44,591.68	51,899.68	

Agenda Item 16g: To consider adopting a revised Code of Conduct

Councillor Code of Conduct

Version number	2.0	Minute reference	
Adopted by	Full Council	Review due	Annually (May)
Date adopted			

Joint statement

The role of councillor across all tiers of local government is a vital part of our country's system of democracy. It is important that as councillors we can be held accountable and all adopt the behaviors and responsibilities associated with the role. Our conduct as an individual councillor affects the reputation of all councillors. We want the role of councillor to be one that people aspire to. We also want individuals from a range of backgrounds and circumstances to be putting themselves forward to become councillors.

As councillors, we represent local residents, work to develop better services and deliver local change. The public have high expectations of us and entrust us to represent our local area, taking decisions fairly, openly, and transparently. We have both an individual and collective responsibility to meet these expectations by maintaining high standards and demonstrating good conduct, and by challenging behaviour which falls below expectations.

Importantly, we should be able to undertake our role as a councillor without being intimidated, abused, bullied, or threatened by anyone, including the general public.

This Code has been designed to protect our democratic role, encourage good conduct and safeguard the public's trust in local government.

Introduction

The Local Government Association (LGA) has developed this Model Councillor Code of Conduct, in association with key partners and after extensive consultation with the sector, as part of its work on supporting all tiers of local government to continue to aspire to high standards of leadership and performance. It is a template for councils to adopt in whole and/or with local amendments.

All councils are required to have a local Councillor Code of Conduct.

The LGA will undertake an annual review of this Code to ensure it continues to be fit-for-purpose, incorporating advances in technology, social media and changes in legislation. The LGA can also offer support, training and mediation to councils and councillors on the application of the Code and the National Association of Local Councils (NALC) and the county associations of local councils can offer advice and support to town and parish councils.

Definitions

For the purposes of this Code of Conduct, a “councillor” means a member or co-opted member of a local authority or a directly elected mayor. A “co-opted member” is defined in the Localism Act 2011 Section 27(4) as “a person who is not a member of the authority but who

- a) is a member of any committee or sub-committee of the authority, or;
- b) is a member of, and represents the authority on, any joint committee or joint sub-committee of the authority;

and who is entitled to vote on any question that falls to be decided at any meeting of that committee or sub-committee”.

For the purposes of this Code of Conduct, “local authority” includes county councils, district councils, London borough councils, parish councils, town councils, fire and rescue authorities, police authorities, joint authorities, economic prosperity boards, combined authorities and National Park authorities.

Purpose of the Code of Conduct

The purpose of this Code of Conduct is to assist you, as a councillor, in modelling the behaviour that is expected of you, to provide a personal check and balance, and to set out the type of conduct that could lead to action being taken against you. It is also to protect you, the public, fellow councillors, local authority officers and the reputation of local government. It sets out general principles of conduct expected of all councillors and your specific obligations in relation to standards of conduct. The LGA encourages the use of support, training and mediation prior to action being taken using the Code. The fundamental aim of the Code is to create and maintain public confidence in the role of councillor and local government.

General principles of councillor conduct

Everyone in public office at all levels; all who serve the public or deliver public services, including ministers, civil servants, councillors and local authority officers; should uphold the [Seven Principles of Public Life](#), also known as the Nolan Principles.

Building on these principles, the following general principles have been developed specifically for the role of councillor.

In accordance with the public trust placed in me, on all occasions:

- I act with integrity and honesty
- I act lawfully
- I treat all persons fairly and with respect; and
- I lead by example and act in a way that secures public confidence in the role of councillor.

In undertaking my role:

- I impartially exercise my responsibilities in the interests of the local community
- I do not improperly seek to confer an advantage, or disadvantage, on any person
- I avoid conflicts of interest
- I exercise reasonable care and diligence; and
- I ensure that public resources are used prudently in accordance with my local authority's requirements and in the public interest.

Application of the Code of Conduct

This Code of Conduct applies to you as soon as you sign your declaration of acceptance of the office of councillor or attend your first meeting as a co-opted member and continues to apply to you until you cease to be a councillor.

This Code of Conduct applies to you when you are acting in your capacity as a councillor which may include when:

- you misuse your position as a councillor
- your actions would give the impression to a reasonable member of the public with knowledge of all the facts that you are acting as a councillor.

The Code applies to all forms of communication and interaction, including:

- at face-to-face meetings
- at online or telephone meetings
- in written communication
- in verbal communication
- in non-verbal communication
- in electronic and social media communication, posts, statements and comments.

You are also expected to uphold high standards of conduct and show leadership at all times when acting as a councillor.

Your Monitoring Officer has statutory responsibility for the implementation of the Code of Conduct, and you are encouraged to seek advice from your Monitoring Officer on any matters that may relate to the Code of Conduct. Town and parish councillors are encouraged to seek advice from their Clerk, who may refer matters to the Monitoring Officer.

Standards of councillor conduct

This section sets out your obligations, which are the minimum standards of conduct required of you as a councillor. Should your conduct fall short of these standards, a complaint may be made against you, which may result in action being taken.

Guidance is included to help explain the reasons for the obligations and how they should be followed.

General Conduct

1. Respect

As a councillor:

1.1 I treat other councillors and members of the public with respect.

1.2 I treat local authority employees, employees and representatives of partner organisations and those volunteering for the local authority with respect and respect the role they play.

Respect means politeness and courtesy in behaviour, speech, and in the written word. Debate and having different views are all part of a healthy democracy. As a councillor, you can express, challenge, criticise and disagree with views, ideas, opinions and policies in a robust but civil manner. You should not, however, subject individuals, groups of people or organisations to personal attack.

In your contact with the public, you should treat them politely and courteously. Rude and offensive behaviour lowers the public's expectations and confidence in councillors.

In return, you have a right to expect respectful behaviour from the public. If members of the public are being abusive, intimidatory or threatening you are entitled to stop any conversation or interaction in person or online and report them to the local authority, the relevant social media provider or the police. This also applies to fellow councillors, where action could then be taken under the Councillor Code of Conduct, and local authority employees, where concerns should be raised in line with the local authority's councillor- officer protocol.

2. Bullying, harassment and discrimination

As a councillor:

2.1 I do not bully any person.

2.2 I do not harass any person.

2.3 I promote equalities and do not discriminate unlawfully against any person.

The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) characterises bullying as offensive, intimidating, malicious or insulting behaviour, an abuse or misuse of power through means that undermine, humiliate, denigrate or injure the recipient. Bullying might be a regular pattern of behaviour or a one-off incident, happen face-to-face, on social media, in emails or phone calls, happen in the workplace or at work social events and may not always be obvious or noticed by others.

The Protection from Harassment Act 1997 defines harassment as conduct that causes alarm or distress or puts people in fear of violence and must involve such conduct on at least two occasions. It can include repeated attempts to impose unwanted communications and contact upon a person in a manner that could be expected to cause distress or fear in any reasonable person.

Unlawful discrimination is where someone is treated unfairly because of a protected characteristic. Protected characteristics are specific aspects of a person's identity defined by the Equality Act 2010. They are age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

The Equality Act 2010 places specific duties on local authorities. Councillors have a central role to play in ensuring that equality issues are integral to the local authority's performance and strategic aims, and that there is a strong vision and public commitment to equality across public services.

3. Impartiality of officers of the council

As a councillor:

3.1 I do not compromise, or attempt to compromise, the impartiality of anyone who works for, or on behalf of, the local authority.

Officers work for the local authority as a whole and must be politically neutral (unless they are political assistants). They should not be coerced or persuaded to act in a way that would undermine their neutrality. You can question officers in order to understand, for example, their reasons for proposing to act in a particular way, or the content of a report that they have written. However, you must not try and force them to act differently, change their advice, or alter the content of that report, if doing so would prejudice their professional integrity.

4. Confidentiality and access to information

As a councillor:

4.1 I do not disclose information:

- a. given to me in confidence by anyone
- b. acquired by me which I believe, or ought reasonably to be aware, is of a confidential nature, unless
 - i. I have received the consent of a person authorised to give it;
 - ii. I am required by law to do so;
 - iii. the disclosure is made to a third party for the purpose of obtaining professional legal advice provided that the third party agrees not to disclose the information to any other person; or
 - iv. the disclosure is:
 - 1. reasonable and in the public interest; and
 - 2. made in good faith and in compliance with the reasonable requirements of the local authority; and
 - 3. I have consulted the Monitoring Officer prior to its release.

4.2 I do not improperly use knowledge gained solely as a result of my role as a councillor for the advancement of myself, my friends, my family members, my employer or my business interests.

4.3 I do not prevent anyone from getting information that they are entitled to by law.

Local authorities must work openly and transparently, and their proceedings and printed materials are open to the public, except in certain legally defined circumstances. You should work on this basis, but there will be times when it is required by law that discussions, documents and other information relating to or held by the local authority must be treated in a confidential manner. Examples include personal data relating to individuals or information relating to ongoing negotiations.

5. Disrepute

As a councillor:

5.1 I do not bring my role or local authority into disrepute.

As a Councillor, you are trusted to make decisions on behalf of your community and your actions and behaviour are subject to greater scrutiny than that of ordinary members of the public. You should be aware that your actions might have an adverse impact on you, other councillors and/or your local authority and may lower the public's confidence in your or your local authority's ability to discharge your/its functions. For example, behaviour that is considered dishonest and/or deceitful can bring your local authority into disrepute.

You are able to hold the local authority and fellow councillors to account and are able to constructively challenge and express concern about decisions and processes undertaken by the council whilst continuing to adhere to other aspects of this Code of Conduct.

6. Use of position

As a councillor:

6.1 I do not use, or attempt to use, my position improperly to the advantage or disadvantage of myself or anyone else.

Your position as a member of the local authority provides you with certain opportunities, responsibilities, and privileges, and you make choices all the time that will impact others. However, you should not take advantage of these opportunities to further your own or others' private interests or to disadvantage anyone unfairly.

7. Use of local authority resources and facilities

As a councillor:

7.1 I do not misuse council resources.

7.2 I will, when using the resources of the local authority or authorising their use by others:

- a. act in accordance with the local authority's requirements; and**
- b. ensure that such resources are not used for political purposes unless that use could reasonably be regarded as likely to facilitate, or be conducive to, the discharge of the functions of the local authority or of the office to which I have been elected or appointed.**

You may be provided with resources and facilities by the local authority to assist you in carrying out your duties as a councillor.

Examples include:

- office support
- stationery
- equipment such as phones, and computers
- transport
- access and use of local authority buildings and rooms.

These are given to you to help you carry out your role as a councillor more effectively and are not to be used for business or personal gain. They should be used in accordance with the purpose for which they have been provided and the local authority's own policies regarding their use.

8. Complying with the Code of Conduct

As a Councillor:

- 8.1 I undertake Code of Conduct training provided by my local authority.**
- 8.2 I cooperate with any Code of Conduct investigation and/or determination.**
- 8.3 I do not intimidate or attempt to intimidate any person who is likely to be involved with the administration of any investigation or proceedings.**
- 8.4 I comply with any sanction imposed on me following a finding that I have breached the Code of Conduct.**

It is extremely important for you as a councillor to demonstrate high standards, for you to have your actions open to scrutiny and for you not to undermine public trust in the local authority or its governance. If you do not understand or are concerned about the local authority's processes in handling a complaint you should raise this with your Monitoring Officer.

Protecting your reputation and the reputation of the local authority

9. Interests

As a councillor:

- 9.1 I register and disclose my interests.**

Section 29 of the Localism Act 2011 requires the Monitoring Officer to establish and maintain a register of interests of members of the authority.

You need to register your interests so that the public, local authority employees and fellow councillors know which of your interests might give rise to a conflict of interest. The register is a public document that can be consulted when (or before) an issue arises. The register also protects you by allowing you to demonstrate openness and a willingness to be held accountable. You are personally responsible for deciding whether or not you should disclose an interest in a meeting, but it can be helpful for you to know early on if others think that a potential conflict might arise. It is also important that the public know about any interest that might have to be disclosed by you or other councillors when making or taking part in decisions, so that decision making is seen by the public as open and honest. This helps to ensure that public confidence in the integrity of local governance is maintained.

You should note that failure to register or disclose a disclosable pecuniary interest as set out in **Table 1**, is a criminal offence under the Localism Act 2011.

Appendix B sets out the detailed provisions on registering and disclosing interests. If in doubt, you should always seek advice from your Monitoring Officer.

10. Gifts and hospitality

As a councillor:

- 10.1 I do not accept gifts or hospitality, irrespective of estimated value, which could give rise to real or substantive personal gain or a reasonable suspicion of influence on my part to show favour from persons seeking to acquire, develop or do business with the local authority or from persons who may apply to the local authority for any permission, licence or other significant advantage.**
- 10.2 I register with the Monitoring Officer any gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £50 within 28 days of its receipt.**
- 10.3 I register with the Monitoring Officer any significant gift or hospitality that I have been offered but have refused to accept.**

In order to protect your position and the reputation of the local authority, you should exercise caution in accepting any gifts or hospitality which are (or which you reasonably believe to be) offered to you because you are a councillor. The presumption should always be not to accept significant gifts or hospitality. However, there may be times when such a refusal may be difficult if it is seen as rudeness in which case, you could accept it but must ensure it is publicly registered. However, you do not need to register gifts and hospitality which are not related to your role as a councillor, such as Christmas gifts from your friends and family. It is also important to note that it is appropriate to accept normal expenses and hospitality associated with your duties as a councillor. If you are unsure, do contact your Monitoring Officer for guidance.

Appendices

Appendix A – The Seven Principles of Public Life

The principles are:

Selflessness

Holders of public office should act solely in terms of the public interest.

Integrity

Holders of public office must avoid placing themselves under any obligation to people or organisations that might try inappropriately to influence them in their work. They should not act or take decisions in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends. They must disclose and resolve any interests and relationships.

Objectivity

Holders of public office must act and take decisions impartially, fairly and on merit, using the best evidence and without discrimination or bias.

Accountability

Holders of public office are accountable to the public for their decisions and actions and must submit themselves to the scrutiny necessary to ensure this.

Openness

Holders of public office should act and take decisions in an open and transparent manner. Information should not be withheld from the public unless there are clear and lawful reasons for so doing.

Honesty

Holders of public office should be truthful.

Leadership

Holders of public office should exhibit these principles in their own behaviour. They should actively promote and robustly support the principles and be willing to challenge poor behaviour wherever it occurs.

Appendix B Registering Interests

Within 28 days of becoming a member or your re-election or re-appointment to office you must register with the Monitoring Officer the interests which fall within the categories set out in **Table 1 (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests)** which are as described in "The Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012". You should also register details of your other personal interests which fall within the categories set out in **Table 2 (Other Registerable Interests)**.

"Disclosable Pecuniary Interest" means an interest of yourself, or of your partner if you are aware of your partner's interest, within the descriptions set out in Table 1 below.

"Partner" means a spouse or civil partner, or a person with whom you are living as husband or wife, or a person with whom you are living as if you are civil partners.

1. You must ensure that your register of interests is kept up-to-date and within 28 days of becoming aware of any new interest, or of any change to a registered interest, notify the Monitoring Officer.
2. A 'sensitive interest' is as an interest which, if disclosed, could lead to the councillor, or a person connected with the councillor, being subject to violence or intimidation.
3. Where you have a 'sensitive interest' you must notify the Monitoring Officer with the reasons why you believe it is a sensitive interest. If the Monitoring Officer agrees they will withhold the interest from the public register.

Non participation in case of disclosable pecuniary interest

4. Where a matter arises at a meeting which directly relates to one of your Disclosable Pecuniary Interests as set out in **Table 1**, you must disclose the interest, not participate in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation. If it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to disclose the nature of the interest, just that you have an interest. Dispensation may be granted in limited circumstances, to enable you to participate and vote on a matter in which you have a disclosable pecuniary interest.

Disclosure of Other Registerable Interests

5. Where a matter arises at a meeting which directly relates to the financial interest or wellbeing of one of your Other Registerable Interests (as set out in Table 2), you must disclose the interest. You may speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting but otherwise must not take part in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation. If it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to disclose the nature of the interest.

Disclosure of Non-Registerable Interests

6. Where a matter arises at a meeting which directly relates to your financial interest or well-being (and is not a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest set out in Table 1) or a financial interest or well-being of a relative or close associate, you must disclose the interest. You may speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting. Otherwise, you must not take part in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not

remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation. If it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to disclose the nature of the interest.

7. Where a matter arises at a meeting which affects –
 - a. your own financial interest or well-being;
 - b. a financial interest or well-being of a relative or close associate; or
 - c. a financial interest or wellbeing of a body included under Other Registrable Interests as set out in **Table 2**

you must disclose the interest. In order to determine whether you can remain in the meeting after disclosing your interest the following test should be applied.

8. Where a matter (referred to in paragraph 8 above) affects the financial interest or well-being:
 - a. to a greater extent than it affects the financial interests of the majority of inhabitants of the ward affected by the decision and;
 - b. a reasonable member of the public knowing all the facts would believe that it would affect your view of the wider public interest

You may speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting. Otherwise you must not take part in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation.

If it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to disclose the nature of the interest.

Table 1: Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

This table sets out the explanation of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests as set out in the [Relevant Authorities \(Disclosable Pecuniary Interests\) Regulations 2012](#).

Subject	Description
Employment, office, trade, profession or vocation	Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.
Sponsorship	Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the council) made to the councillor during the previous 12-month period for expenses incurred by him/her in carrying out his/her duties as a councillor, or towards his/her election expenses. This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.
Contracts	Any contract made between the councillor or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/civil partners (or a firm in which such person is a partner, or an incorporated body of which such person is a director* or a body that such person has a beneficial interest in the securities of*) and the council — (a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and (b) which has not been fully discharged.
Land and Property	Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of the council. 'Land' excludes an easement, servitude, interest or right in or over land which does not give the councillor or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/ civil partners (alone or jointly with another) a right to occupy or to receive income.
Licenses	Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the council for a month or longer

Corporate tenancies	Any tenancy where (to the councillor's knowledge)— (a) the landlord is the council; and (b) the tenant is a body that the councillor, or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/ civil partners is a partner of or a director* of or has a beneficial interest in the securities* of.
Securities	Any beneficial interest in securities* of a body where— (a) that body (to the councillor's knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the council; and (b) either— (i)) the total nominal value of the securities* exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or (ii) if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which the councillor, or his/ her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/civil partners have a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.

* 'director' includes a member of the committee of management of an industrial and provident society.

* 'securities' means shares, debentures, debenture stock, loan stock, bonds, units of a collective investment scheme within the meaning of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 and other securities of any description, other than money deposited with a building society.

Table 2: Other Registrable Interests

You must register as an Other Registrable Interest:

- a) any unpaid directorships
- b) any body of which you are a member or are in a position of general control or management and to which you are nominated or appointed by your authority
- c) any body
 - (i) exercising functions of a public nature
 - (ii) directed to charitable purposes or
 - (iii) one of whose principal purposes includes the influence of public opinion or policy (including any political party or trade union)

of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management

Appendix C – the Committee on Standards in Public Life

The LGA has undertaken this review whilst the Government continues to consider the recommendations made by the Committee on Standards in Public Life in their report on [Local Government Ethical Standards](#). If the Government chooses to implement any of the recommendations, this could require a change to this Code.

The recommendations cover:

- Recommendations for changes to the Localism Act 2011 to clarify in law when the Code of Conduct applies
- The introduction of sanctions
- An appeals process through the Local Government Ombudsman
- Changes to the Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012
- Updates to the Local Government Transparency Code
- Changes to the role and responsibilities of the Independent Person
- That the criminal offences in the Localism Act 2011 relating to Disclosable Pecuniary Interests should be abolished

The Local Government Ethical Standards report also includes Best Practice recommendations. These are:

Best practice 1: Local authorities should include prohibitions on bullying and harassment in codes of conduct. These should include a definition of bullying and harassment, supplemented with a list of examples of the sort of behaviour covered by such a definition.

Best practice 2: Councils should include provisions in their code of conduct requiring councillors to comply with any formal standards investigation and prohibiting trivial or malicious allegations by councillors.

Best practice 3: Principal authorities should review their code of conduct each year and regularly seek, where possible, the views of the public, community organisations and neighbouring authorities.

Best practice 4: An authority's code should be readily accessible to both councillors and the public, in a prominent position on a council's website and available in council premises.

Best practice 5: Local authorities should update their gifts and hospitality register at least once per quarter, and publish it in an accessible format, such as CSV.

Best practice 6: Councils should publish a clear and straightforward public interest test against which allegations are filtered.

Best practice 7: Local authorities should have access to at least two Independent Persons.

Best practice 8: An Independent Person should be consulted as to whether to undertake a formal investigation on an allegation, and should be given the option to review and comment on allegations which the responsible officer is minded to dismiss as being without merit, vexatious, or trivial.

Best practice 9: Where a local authority makes a decision on an allegation of misconduct following a formal investigation, a decision notice should be published as soon as possible on its website, including a brief statement of facts, the provisions of the code engaged by the allegations, the view of the Independent Person, the reasoning of the decision-maker, and any sanction applied.

Best practice 10: A local authority should have straightforward and accessible guidance on its website on how to make a complaint under the code of conduct, the process for handling complaints, and estimated timescales for investigations and outcomes.

Best practice 11: Formal standards complaints about the conduct of a parish councillor towards a clerk should be made by the chair or by the parish council, rather than the clerk in all but exceptional circumstances.

Best practice 12: Monitoring Officers' roles should include providing advice, support and management of investigations and adjudications on alleged breaches to parish councils within the remit of the principal authority. They should be provided with adequate training, corporate support and resources to undertake this work.

Best practice 13: A local authority should have procedures in place to address any conflicts of interest when undertaking a standards investigation. Possible steps should include asking the Monitoring Officer from a different authority to undertake the investigation.

Best practice 14: Councils should report on separate bodies they have set up or which they own as part of their annual governance statement and give a full picture of their relationship with those bodies. Separate bodies created by local authorities should abide by the Nolan principle of openness and publish their board agendas and minutes and annual reports in an accessible place.

Best practice 15: Senior officers should meet regularly with political group leaders or group whips to discuss standards issues.

The LGA has committed to reviewing the Code on an annual basis to ensure it is still fit for purpose.

Agenda Item 17: To review the council's and/or staff subscriptions to other bodies

- CPRE (Campaign to Protect Rural England)
- CCB (Community Council for Berkshire)
- SLCC (Society of Local Council Clerks)
- BALC (Berkshire Association of Local Councils) / HALC (Hampshire Association of Local Councils)

Agenda Item 18: To determine the time and place of ordinary meetings of the full council up to and including the next annual meeting of full council

Date	Meeting Type
Thursday 1 st September (or 8 th)	Full Council
Thursday 17 th November	Full Council
Thursday 23 rd February	Full Council
Wednesday 19 th April	Annual Parish Meeting
Thursday 18 th May	Annual Meeting of the Parish Council

Agenda Item 19: To consider Parish Council responsibilities and representation on outside bodies

Roleholders in 2021/22:

Downland Practice Patient Representation Group representative - Gordon Robertson

Internal Controller - Georgie Rudge

Speed Indicator Device (SID) - Philip Bickford Smith

Yattendon and Frilsham Sports and Social Trust - Adam McCormick

Agenda Item 20: To consider the Risk Register for 2022/23

Yattendon Parish Council

Risk Assessment and Management 2022/23

Version number	1.0	Minute reference	
Adopted by	Full Council	Review due	APCM May 2023
Date adopted			

1. Introduction to Risk Assessment and Management

The failure to manage risks effectively can be expensive in financial terms and also in terms of service delivery. It is important therefore that Councils have in place a system to help them assess and manage risks. Ultimately risk management is the responsibility of Members because risks threaten a council's ability to achieve its objectives.

Assessment and Management of risk is one of the mandatory areas addressed on Internal Audits. The Risk Assessment system and associated Risk Register will be used by Internal Auditors to assess whether the Council takes seriously its possible exposure to risk and has put in place actions to limit the consequences of potential risks.

For smaller parishes, this system will be relatively simple. It can essentially be broken down into the following 3 main steps:

- Identifying the key risks facing the council
- Evaluating the potential of one of these risks occurring
- Managing the risk: agreeing measures to avoid, reduce or control the risk or its consequence.

2. Risk Identification

Risks can be divided into a number of categories and the following have been used here:

- Physical assets – buildings, equipment, IT hardware etc.
- Finance – banking, loss of income, petty cash etc.
- Injury to the public and/or staff – in halls, playgrounds and recreation grounds, etc
- Complying with legal requirements – agendas and minutes, records, etc
- Councillor propriety – declarations of interest, gifts and hospitality etc

3. Risk Evaluation

Risk Evaluation is essentially a 2-part exercise, answering the questions:

- What is the chance of the risk occurring?
- What is the likely impact if it does occur?

In smaller Parish Councils it is only necessary to classify the answers to each of these questions as Low, Medium or High

4. Risk Management

There are three main ways of managing risks:

- Manage the risk yourself

- Take out insurance to cover the risk
- Agree with another party that they will manage the risk on your behalf; this may include rewarding them for so doing.

5. Risk Register

Identified risks are documented in a Risk Register.

It should be noted that Risk Assessment and Management is not a one-off exercise; risks should be constantly kept under review, especially as the business of the Council changes and new projects are undertaken.

6. Risk Assessment Matrix

Identified risks are assessed using the following matrix.

Likelihood	Highly Likely (3)	Medium (3)	High (6)	High (9)
	Possible (2)	Low (2)	Medium (4)	High (6)
	Unlikely (1)	Low (1)	Low (2)	Medium (3)
		Negligible (1)	Moderate (2)	Severe (3)
		Impact		

Assets

Risk	Chance	Impact	Risk	Management Control	Further Action
Damage to – or loss of – fixtures and fittings	M/2	M/2	M/4	The Parish Council insurance policy covers office contents and street furniture.	
Loss of data - physical	L/1	L/1	L/1	All important files are held within lockable filing cabinets.	
Loss of data – electronic	L/1	M/3	M/3	Continual back up to cloud storage is made of the Parish Council files.	
Asset Register is out of date	M/2	M/2	M/4	An inventory of all Council assets is maintained by the Clerk, who arranges appropriate insurance cover. The Asset Register is reviewed regularly by Councillors.	

Injury to Public, Members and/or Staff

Risk	Chance	Impact	Risk	Risk	Further Action
Injury to third parties, members and staff using council facilities	L/1	H/3	M/3	Insurance has been taken out to cover Public Liability (£10M), Employers Liability (£10M) and Personal Accident.	

Finance

Risk	Chance	Impact	Risk	Management Control	Further Action
Precept is not adequate	L/1	M/2	L/2	The Council reviews the draft budget and sets the precept each November in order to meet the January submission deadline.	
Payments are made incorrectly	L/1	M/2	L/2	All payments are to be supported by an invoice approved at the Council meeting and recorded in the minutes. All payments are to be approved by two councillors.	
Council funds are not properly managed	L/1	M/2	L/2	Income is invested in appropriate accounts by a competent Clerk. This is reviewed regularly by members at the Council meeting.	
Loss of cash through theft or dishonesty	L/1	M/2	L/2	No petty cash is maintained by the Council / Clerk. Any necessary expenditure on small items such as stamps is paid for by the Clerk and claimed back using an expenses form, providing the receipt. Insurance cover has been taken out to cover a) loss of non-negotiable money and robbery b) misappropriation of funds by staff or Councillors (Fidelity Guarantee sum insured = £150,000)	
Council Financial Regulations are inadequate	L/1	M/2	L/2	Council financial procedures are well tried and tested. A set of Financial Regulations under which the Council operates was formally adopted by members at the Meeting held on 14 th November 2019.	

Council financial controls and accounting records are inadequate to prevent financial irregularity	L/1	M/2	L/2	The Clerk maintains Council accounting records using Excel Spreadsheets. Members are provided with regular reports covering bank balances, explanatory notes and management accounts. All cheques are presented to Full Council for approval and invoices and cheque stubs are signed by two Councillors. All electronic payments are submitted by the Clerk and authorised by two Councillors. A full list of payments for approval is submitted at each Full Council meeting.	
Audit documentation is not submitted within the required timeframe to the internal and external auditors	L/1	M/2	L/2	The Clerk must ensure the documentation from the External Auditors has been received and follow the given timeframes within the documentation.	

Insurance

Risk	Chance	Impact	Risk	Management Control	Further Action
Insurance must renewed each year	L/1	L/1	L/1	The insurance renewal must be considered at the September meeting each year in time for the 1 st October renewal date.	
Insurance must cover Public Liability (£10M), Employers Liability (£10M), Personal Accident and Fidelity	L/1	L/1	L/1	The Clerk reviews the insurance policy before presenting to the Council. The Council reviews the insurance policy at the Annual Parish Council Meeting.	

Councillor Propriety

Risk	Chance	Impact	Risk	Management Control	Further Action
Members do not declare their interests, gifts or hospitality	L/1	L/1	L/1	The Clerk maintains a Register of Interest, which all Councillors are required to keep up to date. An agenda item at each meeting gives members the opportunity to declare prejudicial interests.	

Business Continuity

Risk	Chance	Impact	Risk	Management Control	Further Action
Loss of Clerk	L/1	M/2	L/2	All electronic files are backed up to the Cloud. The Chairman possesses a sealed envelope containing the relevant passwords in order to be able to access the files should this be required.	

Legal Compliance

Risk	Chance	Impact	Risk	Management Control	Further Action
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Motions adopted by the Council are not legal	L/1	M/2	L/2	The Clerk advises members if they consider a motion may be illegal. A new set of Standing Orders, based on the NALC standard, were adopted on 17 th May 2018, minute 18/19-015. These are due to be revised at the May meeting due to the recent release of a revised set of model standing orders. These are reviewed and updated where appropriate. The latest version of 'Local Council Administration' by Charles Arnold-Baker is used as a reference.	
Committees and officers exceed their terms of reference	L/1	M/2	L/2	Committee Terms of Reference and Delegated Powers are reviewed annually at the AGM. The Clerk has a detailed Job Description.	
Minutes and agendas are not produced in a timely manner or made available to the public	L/1	L/1	L/1	Signed agendas for all meetings are produced by the Clerk and are available to members at least 3 clear days before each meeting and are posted on the Council notice board in the Parish on the Tuesday before each Monday meeting. Minutes are produced within 4 weeks of the meeting and are posted on the website and the notice board.	
Failure to comply with data protection registration	L/1	M/2	L/2	The Council is registered with the Information Commissioner's Office and the registration fee is paid annually by direct debit.	
Failure to comply with Freedom of Information request	L/1	M/2	L/2	The Council has a Model Publication scheme in place. The Parish Council and the Clerk are aware that if a substantial request came in it could create a number of additional hours' work. The Clerk is able to claim overtime should this be required.	

Failure to comply with the General Data Protection Regulations	L/1	M/2	L/2	The Council does not hold much personal data. The Clerk has attended GDPR training. The Councillors complete a GDPR checklist to advise them of the requirements they must meet.	
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